

The female and young will probably be green, as in the case of *C. luteovirens*; at least I find a stray feather or two of that colour on each side of the body of the London specimen.

Mr. Moore, to whom I am indebted for many kind attentions, has favoured me with the following note respecting this lovely species:—

“The bird I now send was obtained by Mr. Thomas Binns Robson of New Brighton, Cheshire, during his visit to the Fiji Islands in September 1867, and was presented by him to the Derby Museum on his return to England. Mr. Robson was so good as to give me the following information respecting it:—The native name is *Bulinadamu*. It appears to be not infrequent in the locality where he shot it, Mbua, a native town and missionary settlement on the south-west of the Island of Vanna Levu, and the principal place of resort in that district. He described it in glowing terms as appearing, from its gorgeous colouring, ‘like a flash of light,’ even at the distance of a quarter of a mile! Its note resembles somewhat the cracking of the thumb and finger; and the natives by resorting to this expedient induce the birds to answer, and thus to betray their whereabouts when out of sight. Mr. Robson could not give me any information respecting its nest and eggs, nor of its food, except the general fact that it feeds on berries.

“The singular and remarkable plumage of the bird at once attracts attention, the entire body being of a rich orange-colour, as bright as that of the Rock-Manakins (*Rupicolæ*); while the head is of a green hue, and the under surface of the wings fine yellow.”

PS. Since the above remarks were in type, Mr. Sclater has forwarded to me the following note:—“Dr. Eduard Gräffe has already spoken of the existence of this bird, in his article on the Ornithology of Polynesia, in Cabanis’s ‘Journ. f. Orn.’ 1870, p. 418. Dr. Gräffe saw a specimen of it living in a cage at Levuka, Ovalau, belonging to an English lady.” Thus it is evident that this Pigeon is capable of domestication; and we may therefore hope that ere long living examples may be sent to this country.

6. Description of a new Volute and Twelve new Species of Land-Shells from Australia and the Solomon Islands.
By J. Cox, M.D., C.M.Z.S.

[Received November 6, 1871.]

(Plate LII.)

VOLUTA (AMORIA) AUSTRALIÆ, sp. nov. (Plate LII. figs. 1, 1 a.)

Shell fusiform, rather thin; spire short, acuminate, apex erect, finely papillary; whorls smooth, $5\frac{1}{2}$, the last angled round the upper part; columella strongly four-plaited, prominent and thin; sutures vitrified; aperture rather long and narrow, lip simple, interior of

aperture of a deep orange-red, columella light; colour reddish orange, conspicuously ornamented throughout the whole length of the whorls, especially the last, with dark chestnut (almost approaching to black) lightning-like markings, two or three of which are broad, bifurcated above, and shaded off at the edges, others are in thin linear zigzag streaks.

Length 2.45, breadth 1.05 of an inch.

Hab. Bass's Straits.

I have described this fine species, at the request of Mr. Richmond Thatcher, from a fine specimen handed to me by him. This will make the third species of *Volute* which this gentleman has brought to light.

PARTULA PEASEI, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 2.)

Shell deeply and openly umbilicated, ovately conical, very broadly inflated towards the base; spire short, broadly conical; whorls 5, convex, last rapidly increasing in size and inflated; suture impressed; aperture squarely ovate, obliquely produced, lip and columella white, thickened, and broadly reflected, interior of aperture orange-red; covered with a striated dark chestnut epidermis.

Length 0.94, breadth 0.70 of an inch.

Hab. Solomon Islands (*Rainbird*).

I have named this in honour of Mr. Harper Pease of Honolulu.

BULIMUS SELLERSI, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 3.)

Shell rimately umbilicated, fusiform, thin, smooth, longitudinally finely striated, and transversely very minutely obsolete striated towards the apex, apex granularly punctate; opaque, diaphanous, shining, an impure white colour; spire acutely turreted, apex obtuse; whorls 5, the last equalling two-thirds the length of the shell, suture submargined; aperture oblong, white within; peristome margined with a dense white, opaque, flat, porcellaneous margin very slightly everted; columella dilating into two pillars, one inserted and gradually lost on the last whorl, the other spirally entering the aperture as a prominent thin plate.

Length 1.90, breadth 0.66 of an inch.

Hab. Gaudalcanar Island, Solomon Islands.

Evidently belonging to the same group as *B. miltocheilus*, Reeve. Among the many specimens obtained I find no important variation.

HELIX ANDERSONI, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 4.)

Shell imperforate, rather thin, depressedly globose, finely striated, yellow-brown, with three or more rather narrow dark chestnut bands round the centre and lower part of the body-whorl, and one beneath the suture; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, almost flat, gradually increasing in size; aperture diagonal, elongately lunately rounded, lip dark, as is also the covered umbilicus; margins converging, thin, slightly expanded, columellar margin triangularly dilated, adnate, occluding the umbilicus and sunk below the marginal line of the aperture, causing the latter to be sharply angled.

Diam., greatest 1.34, least 1.10; height 0.80 of an inch.

Hab. North end of Expedition Range, Rockhampton, Queensland, Australia (*Anderson*).

This species in its general aspect closely resembles *Helix yulei*, Pfr.; but from many fine specimens collected by Mr. Anderson I find it unvarying in its characters, of which the occluded umbilicus is most conspicuous.

HELIX SCANDENS, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 5.)

Shell narrowly umbilicated, turbinately globose, of a dull reddish-yellow colour, thin, transparent, above finely striated throughout, smoother below and shining; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, gradually increasing in size, convex, last not keeled; aperture broadly lunate; peristome simple, thin, columellar margin white and opaque, triangularly dilated over the umbilicus.

Diam., greatest 0.13, least 0.11; height 0.09 of an inch.

Hab. Port Macquarie, east coast of Australia, 6 feet from the ground on the trunk of a tree.

HELIX KEMPSEYENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 6.)

Shell very minute, perforate, globosely conical, thin, pale horny yellow, (microscopically) striated; spire obtuse, conical; whorls 5, slightly convex; aperture lunately oval; peristome simple, thin, margins approached, columellar margin slightly dilated and everted over the narrow umbilicus.

Diam., greatest 0.04, least 0.03; height 0.03 of an inch.

Hab. East Kempsey, MacLeay River, east coast of Australia; found under leaves on wet ground.

HELIX MACQUARIENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 7.)

Shell broadly, openly, and deeply umbilicated, flatly depressed, thin, transparent, very shining, glossy, yellow, striated above with rather irregular coarse lines of growth, below smoother and finely spirally striated, faintly rayed with broad chestnut-coloured markings; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, rapidly increasing at the last, rather flat and margined at the suture; apex scarcely raised; aperture almost round, slightly lunate; peristome blunt and darkened, margins closely approached, columellar margin not expanded.

Diam., greatest 0.14, least 0.11; height 0.06 of an inch.

Hab. Port Macquarie, east coast of Australia; under leaves on damp ground.

HELIX GUADALCANARENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 8.)

Shell imperforate, trochiform, rather solid, finely obliquely arcuately striated, pale yellow-brown, ornamented with broad or narrow dark chestnut lines, sometimes almost absent; spire turbinate; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, the last rather inflated, not descending in front; aperture large, very oblique, irregularly lunately rounded, inclining to be angled at the periphery of the body-whorl; peristome white, porcellaneous, broadly expanded, margined with black exter-

nally at the angle of reflexion; margins approached, columella dilated, adnate.

Diam., greatest 1·00, least 0·80; height 1·08 of an inch.

Hab. Guadalcanar Island, Solomon Islands.

The characters of this species correspond very closely with those given by Pfeiffer to *Helix flexilabris*; but I consider there are sufficient points of distinction to regard it as a new species; it is a less conical shell, and the last whorl is much more inflated.

HELIX SELLERSI, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 9.)

Shell imperforate, trochiform, brownish yellow, generally ornamented with two very dark chestnut, almost black, bands, more or less wide, one above and one below the subcarinated periphery of the last whorl, having sometimes between them an opaque white band; transversely rather regularly striated backwards, decussated from behind forwards by rather irregular, slightly waved, proportionally broadly separated striæ, more distinct on the last two whorls than at the apex of the spire: whorls 5, rounded, gradually increasing in size, suture impressed, last whorl sharply depressed at its termination and flattened from the periphery to its insertion; spire obtuse; aperture ovately lunate; peristome white-margined, slightly everted; columella very slightly dilated and adnate.

Diam., greatest 0·78, least 0·56; height 0·60 of an inch.

Hab. Guadalcanar Island, Solomon Islands.

HELIX COMPLUVIATUS, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 10.)

Shell with a very narrow, deep umbilicus, discoid, flat above, rounded below; spire only slightly raised, covered with a glossy corneous epidermis of a dark claret-colour above, pale below; whorls 6, slowly increasing in size, last not depressed in front, suddenly descending at the periphery, before descending being grooved with a narrow deep gutter continuous above the margin of the suture almost to the apex; aperture angularly lunate; peristome simple, thin, angled and notched above the middle by the termination of the groove; margins rather distant, columellar margin very slightly dilated and everted.

Diam., greatest 1·10, least 0·88; height 0·70 of an inch.

Hab. Solomon Islands.

HELIX HUNTERI, sp. nov. (Plate LII. fig. 11.)

Shell with a moderately large, deep, open perforation, globosely turbinate, thin, pale flesh-coloured, obliquely finely striated from above downwards, and longitudinally striated, especially on the second and third whorls, with coarser granose striæ; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, rounded; spire depressedly conoid, apex obtuse, last whorl inflated, (partially) carinated below the middle, the line of carination being opaque or cretaceous; aperture slightly angled and elongately lunate; peristome thin, broadly reflexed, margins slightly approached, columellar margin triangularly dilated, overhanging and produced beyond the umbilicus.

Diam., greatest 1·08, least 0·92; height 0·86 of an inch.



G. B. Sowerby del & lith

M. & N. Hanhart imp